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Volume 25

Number 1

# The Primary Source

A Semiannual Publication of *The Society of Mississippi Archivists*



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*The Society of Mississippi Archivists*

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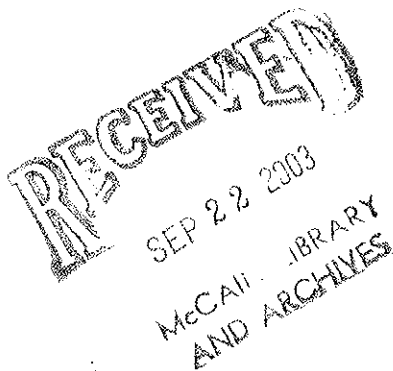
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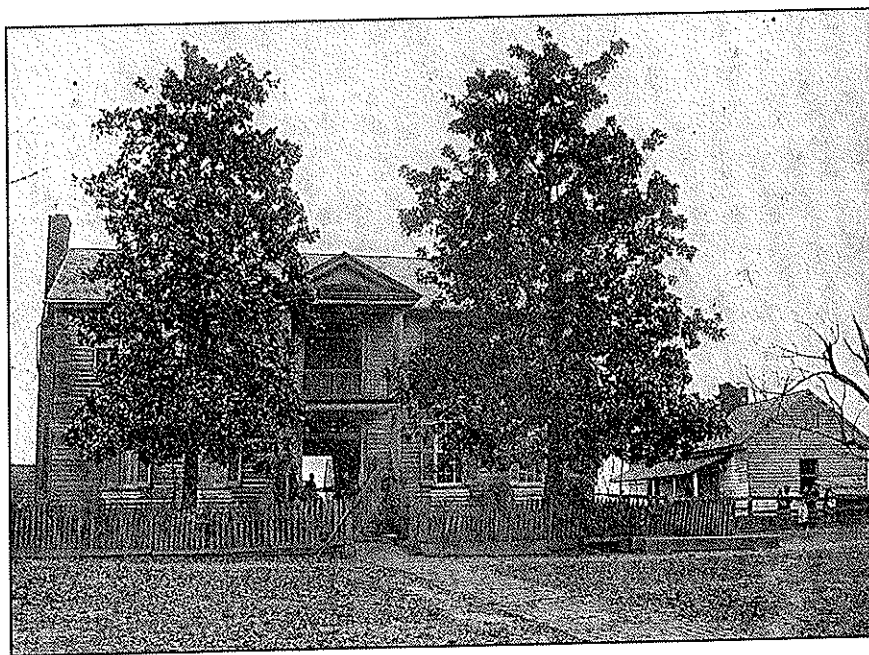


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Meadow Woods Plantation, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi  
and the Nannie Herndon Rice Papers  
at Mississippi State University Library  
by  
Mattie Sink,  
Archivist at Mississippi State University Libraries

Meadow Woods is one of the oldest standing homes in Oktibbeha County. This traditional antebellum home in the Oktoc area is on the National Historic Register, but is privately owned and not open to the public. The house has been owned by members of the same family since 1848, can be definitely dated to 1841, and is known to have been built a few years earlier. While Meadow Woods is certainly remarkable as one of the fewer than ten antebellum homes remaining in Oktibbeha County, the existence of the Nannie Herndon Rice Family Papers, a nearly complete set of documentation of the plantation and the families connected with the house, is even more remarkable.

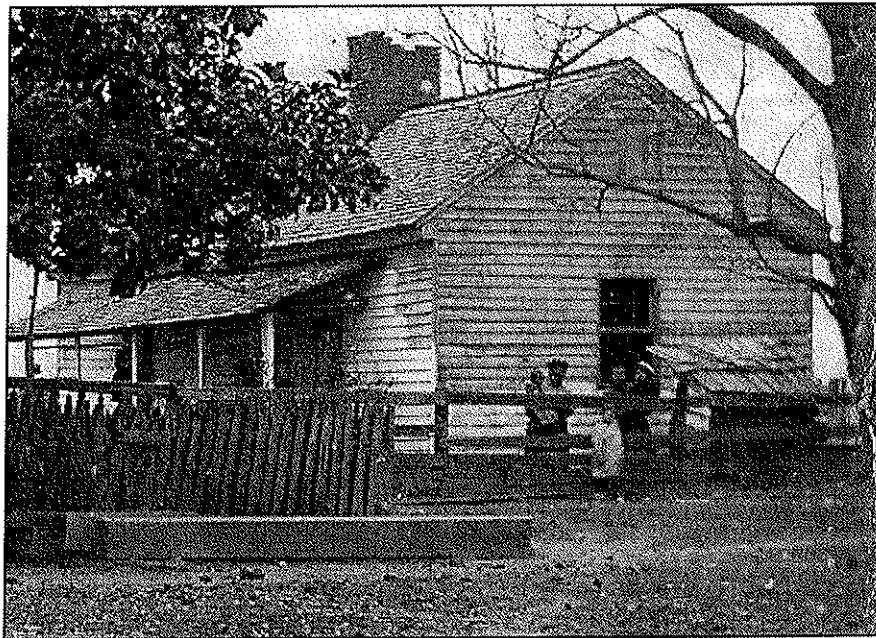
Meadow Woods was the early residence of Honor Shaw (d. 1846) and was inherited by Shaw's daughter Elizabeth and son-in-law John P. Thompson. A two-storied portico residence with Doric columns, Meadow Woods was built of native hardwoods and has three brick chimneys with six fireplaces. In its early life, the cypress exterior of the house was whitewashed only when the family could afford it, but is today painted white. An interesting story that has been handed down is that the same crew of builders built a nearby antebellum house known as The Cedars or the Outlaw House. The L-shaped plans of the two houses are identical, except that Meadow Woods has double doors at either end of the first story center hall, so that the house can be completely opened for ventilation, or it can be closed with the heavy board which fits into iron brackets on either side of the door. Lending credibility to the story about the connection between Meadow Woods and The Cedars is the existence of a brick kiln located equidistant between the two houses.



Meadow Woods is pictured almost totally without whitewash and with the first floor hallway doors open, resembling a two-story dogtrot, 1897.

The Meadow Woods plan features three rooms on each floor. The first floor has a parlor, dining room, downstairs bedroom, and a kitchen which were originally a storage and butler's pantry. Of the three upstairs bedrooms on the second floor, one was designed as the typical "Virginia Room" with the single access stair, which was traditionally occupied by the daughters in the family. The present owners have added a door between this room and another bedroom.

Most of the interesting original features of Meadow Woods remain the same today. For example, most of the diamond-shaped panes in the front door transom are of the original handmade glass. The Bullfinch carving on the stair-ends adds interest to the main staircase. Perhaps the most interesting tradition about the house is that the convict slave Cooper crafted the hand-carved mantels for the six fireplaces in both Meadow Woods and The Cedars. Attempts to find additional documentation concerning the slave named Cooper have failed to date. It is possible that he either had his own cabinet shop, or may have worked for another cabinetmaker. Still extant next to the house is the two-room dependency called "The Cook's House" containing a kitchen and the sewing room. While "The Cook's House" is now a residence, it still has the original brackets for hanging pots on the brick fireplace<sup>1</sup>.



A close-up of the Cook's House, 1897.

The second owner of Meadow Woods was John Saunders Rice, who purchased the house and 1442 acres in 1848 and died in 1849. His widow Nannie Coke Rice sold the land to her son John Washington Rice. John Washington Rice (1815-1857) and his wife, Augusta Hopkins Rice (1831-1906) were the third owners of the property. John Washington Rice was a lawyer from Chester, South Carolina who migrated to Talladega, Alabama. Augusta Hopkins was from Mobile. John Washington Rice built the

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<sup>1</sup>Information on the house is from Doy Payne Longest. *Historic Homes and Buildings in Oktibbeha County*. [Mississippi State]: Mississippi State University, 1977, 5-8.

plantation which surrounded Meadow Woods into a working, self-sufficient cotton plantation which was among the most profitable in Oktibbeha County. Until the death of John Rice in 1857, the young couple lived at Meadow Woods in the summer and in Mobile during the remainder of the year, employing an overseer to manage the plantation which provided income for the newlyweds. At his death, Rice owned 6000 acres, much of it in Oktibbeha County, including the contiguous Oktoc lands of "Home Place", "Lower Place", "Middle Place" and "Agency Tract". John J. Walker, brother-in-law of Augusta Hopkins Rice administered the estate of John W. Rice, paying off the \$94,000 debt and selling land, slaves and other property to provide an inheritance of land and other assets for Augusta Rice and her children Arthur Hopkins Rice (1852-1921) and Nannie Herndon Rice (1854-1921). The remaining plantation consisted of Meadow Woods and the "Home Place" of 1750 acres, and the "Lower Place" of 1760 acres. After his administrative duties were finished, John J. Walker remained as guardian of the minors Arthur and Nannie and advisor of Augusta, and with his help the "Rice" Plantation continued as income-producing property for the family, to be handed down to future generations<sup>2</sup>.

The Nannie Herndon Rice Family Papers, 1824-1995 and undated, consisting of about 28 linear feet of materials, are a remarkable collection that has been one of the most well used of the more than 600 manuscripts collections housed in the Manuscripts Division, Special Collections Department, Mississippi State University Library. While many collections of this nature experience a decline in use after they have been used for a dissertation such as Thomas Cockrell's *"Meadow Woods", 1839-1989: A Mississippi Plantation*, use of the Rice Family Papers actually increases each year. This is partly due to the variety of subject matter documented and the depth of documentation of the papers. It is also testimony to the great value of the collection as a teaching tool for students learning to do historical papers. While the great amount of use of the collection is in itself a good thing, it also creates a preservation challenge for the staff members who curate it. Because of the volume and character of the Rice Family Papers, it will only be possible to comment in this short paper on the strengths and highlights of collection, as well as the subject areas with potential for research use.

The Nannie Herndon Rice Family Papers are named for Nannie Herndon Rice (1886-1963), MSU Librarian and collector of the papers, and the granddaughter of John Washington and Augusta Hopkins Rice. The papers would be remarkable even if they only contained documentation of the third owners of Meadow Woods and their descendants. However, the papers are also notable for the breadth of the documentation of the extended family of Augusta Hopkins Rice. Augusta's parents, Judge Arthur Francis Hopkins (1794-1865) and his wife Pamela Moseley Hopkins (1800-1853), had thirteen children, of whom eight survived. After the death of Pamela Moseley Hopkins, Judge Arthur Francis Hopkins married Julia Opie Gordon, the "Florence Nightingale of the Confederacy", whose picture appears on two Alabama Confederate bills. In addition to documenting the Hopkins family, the papers contain correspondence and other materials of the families of six of the eight siblings of Augusta Hopkins Rice: Arthur Moseley Hopkins who married Eliza Bibb, daughter of Alabama Governor Thomas Bibb; Mary Moseley Hopkins who married William Barnewall of Mobile; Louisa Hopkins who married George P. Blevins, a Selma lawyer; Kate Erskine Hopkins who married Starke H. Oliver, Maria Hopkins who married John J. Walker, son of the first U.S. Senator from Alabama; and Cornelia Hopkins who married Henry Allen Lowe, a cotton merchant from Mobile. The Rice Family Papers have primarily

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<sup>2</sup>Information on the plantation itself has been taken from *"Meadow Woods", 1839-1989: A Mississippi Plantation* by Thomas Cockrell (PhD dissertation, Mississippi State University, 1989), the Guide to the Nannie Herndon Rice Family Papers, and the Papers themselves.

been arranged to reflect these family groups. Some special series were created to highlight documents in some subject areas. A few series serve to separate special formats, such as visual materials.

As one might expect, agriculture and plantation life in Oktibbeha County, 1849-1955, are richly documented in the Rice Family Papers, with the bulk of the materials falling in the period 1848-1911. Included are farm diaries and ledgers, maps of farm land, cotton production materials, tenant records, deeds, rent agreements with tenants, horse breeding materials, and other documents. Thomas Cockrell's dissertation gives a comprehensive look at the operation of Meadow Woods as a plantation, providing insight into the larger context into which this Mississippi plantation fits.

The papers also chronicle to some degree political matters in Alabama and Mississippi. Alabama Supreme Court Judge Arthur Francis Hopkins was prominent in Alabama Whig politics. Materials documenting the political career of Dr. Arthur Hopkins Rice in the Mississippi House of Representatives include speeches, letters from Stephen D. Lee, John Sharpe Williams, Leroy Percy, H.D. Money, John Allen, Elihu Root and E.S. Candler, and other related items, 1892-1917.

There is in the papers a variety of materials documenting travel abroad, as well as European, British, Australian and Canadian life during several periods. For example, Augusta Hopkins Rice wrote five diaries which describe an extended wedding trip to Europe with her new husband, 1852-1856, of which four diaries are extant. The Rice children were schooled in Europe after the Civil War and there are numerous letters etc. of Arthur and Nannie's life and friends in Europe, 1867-1871. A few related pieces are interesting: a Paris Exposition Bird's Eye View printed in 1878, possibly rare but in not very good condition; a French comic from the period; and an oversize handwritten permit for unnamed members of the American Legation to travel, given by the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, 1857. The Lowe Family series is particularly rich in foreign materials. Included are diaries kept by Cornelia and Henry Allen Lowe during their vacation trips to Canada and extensive correspondence with family cousins in England, Scotland, Wales and Australia. Finally, an interesting twentieth century series is the correspondence of Ernest J. Cramer, 1941-1955, a German refugee student who lived with Nannie Rice while studying at MSU in 1941.

Several small groups of materials deal with military matters. A small group of letters of William Memorable Walker, brother of John J. Walker, 1839-1947, includes five letters written from Camargo while serving in the Mexican War. John J. Walker's Civil War letters to his wife Maria and quartermasters' journal (1862-1863), letters from General Braxton Bragg (1863), and letters from the Rice plantation make up a small Civil War series.

Documentation of African-Americans in the papers is directly related to the slave holdings of the Rice family. Some of the Rice plantation slaves were inherited from the Moseley, Hopkins and Rice families, and some of them were purchased later by John Washington Rice. As discussed by Thomas Cockrell, the Rice family was fairly unusual in that they kept their slaves and the records documenting them in family groups. When it was necessary to sell slaves upon the death of John Washington Rice, slaves were sold in family groups to other slave owners in Oktibbeha County and Lowndes County<sup>3</sup>. This circumstance has made it somewhat easier for African-Americans who know they have a connection to the Rice plantation to trace their ancestry,

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<sup>3</sup>Cockrell, Thomas D. "Meadow Woods", 1839-1989: A Mississippi Plantation. PhD. dissertation, Mississippi State University, 1989, 65-69.



especially if first names and approximate ages of the slave ancestors are known. There is also an unusual group of materials concerning slave membership in Salem Baptist Church. Wills and genealogical materials are useful for assisting African-Americans in determining pre-Rice plantation ancestry. Other African-American materials include letters from former slaves, settlements with slaves who were hired out or paid for farm goods, agreements with freedmen, and tenant agreements and other documentation of African-American life and production during the sharecropping period. Finally, as African-Americans have researched their connection to the Rice plantation, publications, letters and other materials have been added to an African-American genealogy series in the papers, a series which is small but of great assistance to African-American researchers.

Another major topic of the papers pertains to the lives and activities of women, 1824-1962. Most of the content about women's lives takes the form of diaries and correspondence between friends and family members. However, there are some household accounts, poems and stories, school materials, and ephemeral materials such as calling cards, invitations and recipes. By far the largest group of materials on a single woman is that documenting the activities of Nannie Herndon Rice. A librarian and writer, Miss Rice attended the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College (now MIW) and Vassar College. Her extensive correspondence with family members and friends such as Pauline V. Orr, Mary Herbert Gay and Emma May Laney, concerns woman=s suffrage activities, controversy at the "W", her education and travels, family matters, and life at Meadow Woods. Miss Rice is perhaps best known for her essay "Mississippi", which appeared in the *American Mercury* in 1926, and was written in response to H.L. Mencken's comments about the backwardness of the state.<sup>4</sup> Nannie Rice's literary materials include short stories, articles, essays, correspondence with H.L. Mencken and others.

The Arthur Hopkins Rice series is strong in documentation of medicine and the medical profession, 1871-1916. Rice was educated at Alabama Medical College in Mobile and graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1874. Before coming to Oktibbeha County in 1876, he interned at Presbyterian Hospital in New York, and then practiced for a time in Lauderdale, Mississippi, and St. Louis. For a brief period, 1885-1886, he was on the staff of Alabama Medical College and attempted to establish a medical practice in Mobile. Among Rice's medical materials are letters, reports, notes, correspondence, accounts, school materials and ephemeral materials. Also included in the medical series are professional correspondence, reports, notes and accounts concerning the mental illness of Rice's daughter Augusta and Dr. Rice's efforts to find treatment for her.

Because Meadow Woods was built before the Rice family purchased it, there is scant documentation of the actual home. However, there are some inventories, accounts and photographs which document both the house and its furnishings at various periods.

The involvement of members of the Rice Family in the collection and curation of the Rice Family Papers has proved to be a fortunate circumstance for users. After her retirement in 1958, Nannie Rice worked tirelessly on transcribing the many letters in the collection. Another descendant, Arthur Rice Harned, spent months filing, cataloging (calendaring) and putting the collection in order before presenting it to the library. After the papers were in the library, the 4<sup>th</sup> generation of descendants began to work on an organized effort to transcribe those papers which had not been done by Nannie Rice. This project has required the making of many photocopies by the library, all of which have been returned by the donors, along with transcriptions and some digital copies as the transcriptions were completed. In 1992,

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<sup>4</sup>Nannie H. Rice. "Mississippi". *American Mercury*, Vol. 7 (January, 1926), 77-82.

transcriptions of excerpts from the four journals of Henry Allen Lowe, Jr. were published by the family.<sup>5</sup> These journals are particularly interesting for the information on Henry Lowe's time spent on the plantation in Oktibbeha County.

Since 1989, when this archivist began her tenure as Manuscripts Librarian at MSU, the intensive use of the collection has mandated new preservation, arrangement and description solutions for the Rice Family Papers. In spite of the extensive calendaring of the papers, retrieval was difficult because there was no folder level inventory. The papers were suffering from mechanical damage in their original housing in handmade acid free folders and filing cabinet drawers. Consequently, in 1991 a second processing project was undertaken. At this time, oversize materials were unfolded and separated to appropriate housing, all materials were removed to standard acid-free folders and boxes, and a folder level inventory was created. This additional work was adequate for the preservation and access issues for about ten years.

However, by 2001, a number of additions to the Rice Family Papers had accumulated due to the collecting and transcription activities of the family. These additions included more recent farm materials from the 1930s-1950s, the transcriptions, photocopies and digital materials collected by the family, oral histories, African-American materials, and a whole new series of photographs. By this time, the papers were also in need of additional preservation because of the growing research and exhibit use of the collection. About this time the library also received a request for information on the Mobile materials in the collection. Consequently in 2001, the new Manuscripts Assistant was given a triple assignment: 1) Create a separate calendar of the Mobile materials; 2) Create an arrangement solution to add the new materials, photocopies and transcripts for easy findability and use; 3) Transfer the folders into lignin free boxes and begin sleeving of all at-risk materials. The first two items and the transfer to new boxes are completed and all materials are now accessible. Instead of totally rearranging the papers to accommodate the additional materials, three new series were created. Within these new series, the photocopies and transcripts were assigned the same folder numbers as the originals with a letter (a) to designate photocopies and (b) to designate transcripts. This arrangement has facilitated retrieval and user education and should make it easy to add materials in the future. Although sleeving of the papers is proceeding at a slower pace as there is time, the collection is currently probably the best-preserved manuscript collection at MSU, a condition properly befitting its value and usefulness for scholars.



Meadow Woods, 1989.

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<sup>5</sup>Hill, Jeannette Bartran. *The Journals of Henry Allen Lowe, 1869-1877*. [Lakeland], Fla., 1992.

## Antebellum Homes of the "Untouched City"

by

Russell D. James,  
Billups-Garth Archives,  
Columbus-Lowndes Public Library.

During the American Civil War, Union troops were driven away from Columbus at the Battle of West Point by General Nathan B. Forest. Consequently, over 200 antebellum structures, most of these homes, were saved the destruction similar to that of so many homes in so many other Southern cities and towns. Columbus is luckily the "Untouched City." The antebellum homes bespeak a grandeur not seen in many communities of its size today. Unfortunately, few primary source records survive to tell the stories of these homes and the people who lived and live in them. Some home owners, curious about their old houses, have salvaged the family papers of the house builders and occupants and either donated them to the Billups-Garth Archives of the Columbus-Lowndes Public Library or kept them in the home.

The Lincoln Home was build about 1838 by the Love family of Columbus and sold to Horatio Lincoln around 1840. The Lincoln Family lived in the home for over 100 years. Cicero Lincoln was a Civil War and Spanish-American War soldier, attorney, county circuit clerk, and Columbus mayor. His son, Lonnie Lincoln, was a World War I soldier and attorney. When the house was purchased by the current owners, Sid and Brenda Caradine, some of the family papers were added to the Lincoln Family Papers already in the possession of the library archives. This accretion was donated to the Caradines by family members from out-of-state. They include photographs of the home and the people who lived there. Whereas the first donation of family papers, made in the early 1990s, dealt primarily with Cicero and Lonnie Lincoln, the Caradine accretion spans a wider time frame and covers more people, including some of the Lincoln women.

Right next door to the Lincoln Home (and also owned by the Caradines) is the Amzi Love Home. The Love family built the home in 1848 and descendants of the builders have lived in the house up to the present day. Sid Caradine is a descendant of the Love family. This second family home houses the Love Family Papers, a collection of every sort (diaries, letters, photographs, newspapers, scrapbooks), telling the story of the family from its beginnings. Among the Caradine belongings are letters to and from family members who fought in the American Civil War and World War I. One of the first women to care for disabled soldiers lived in the Amzi Love Home. Careful negotiations are underway to conserve the family papers, possibly as a donation to the archives.

Throughout Columbus' twentieth century, as many of the antebellum homes were being restored, contractors and architects would haul out hundreds of years of family papers and take them to the county dump. One such case was the Temple Heights, a home now owned by Carl and Dixie Butler. Three separate families lived in the home before the Butlers: Brownrigg, Harris, and Kennebrew. When the Butlers moved in the house in the 1970s, they were able to salvage papers from all three families which had fallen between rafters in the attic as the rest of the family treasures were thrown away. Included here are documents from the 1790s that came from the Carolinas with the Brownriggs. The Butlers will someday donate this important collection to the archives. The collection becomes more important as Mr. Butler's "Block Studies" classes discover the importance of the Brownrigg family to early Columbus. When the papers are donated, they will not be processed as four records groups of four sets of family papers. Instead, the papers will become one record group, the "Temple Heights Papers," with four series, one for each family that has lived in the house.

Because few of the antebellum homes of Columbus have manuscript collections associated with them, homeowners and teachers have begun to research their houses. The current owners of Shadowlawn, a Greek-revival structure with Italianate designs, have researched the families who have lived in the house well enough to discover that the man thought to be the builder was not and that the house thought to have been build in 1860 was actually built before 1855—five years can make a lot of difference when telling the history of a house. The owner of Bryn Bella has discovered that the builder of her house

was not James Lull, as had been thought for over a century, but instead W. H. Oneal. This discovery was due in large part to the discovery of the estate file of the original owner of the house, who still owed money to the builder, bricklayer, and plasterer when he died.

Independent research apart from the homes themselves also yields much information. The owner of Errolton (formerly the Weaver Home) has discovered that a Confederate soldier died in the house sometime in 1863. The Haven, long thought to have been built by free men of color brothers may not have been, but stories about the lives of these men and their families have come to light as the homeowners dig into the historical record of deeds, wills, and minutes of county and city governments.

Some houses still have a story to tell. To assist in this project, the Billups-Garth Archives, along with the Columbus Historic Foundation, is embarking on a multi-year project to employ a history graduate student to come to Columbus and do primary source research on the antebellum homes. The first student, Amanda Herbert from The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, will spend eight weeks researching both antebellum and Victorian homes, with concentration on houses for which little or no factual information is known. The archives and foundation staffs will be working to obtain grant funding for subsequent summers, hopefully to employ more than one graduate student. By the end of the project, the students will have documented most of the 200 antebellum structures and many of those homes built after the Civil War.

Although Columbus residents have lost or destroyed much of the historical documentation of the antebellum structures, movements are underway to discover the history of the city's buildings through private and student research. Endeavoring to discover the truth or falsehood of legends and dramas set out each April at the annual Columbus Pilgrimage, these researchers are providing a history for the future of Columbus.

Russell D. James is the archives and manuscripts librarian at the Billups-Garth Archives of the Columbus-Lowndes Public Library. He holds a master of arts degree in history from The University of West Florida.



The Elms:  
Time Capsule of Natchez and Vicksburg Urban Life  
by  
Michael Hennen,  
Manuscript Curator  
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

The Elms

The earliest portion of the town residence currently known as the Elms was built in Natchez, Mississippi, on an eleven-acre tract that John Henderson purchased from William Barland in 1804. A native of Scotland, Henderson had settled in the Natchez District in 1787, and he was the author of the first book to be published in Natchez. Henderson later advertised the Elms for sale in the *Natchez Chronicle* on April 30, 1810. It was purchased by Lewis Evans, first sheriff of the Mississippi Territory. After the death of his wife, Sarah, on May 13, 1815, Evans sold the property to Samuel Postlethwaite in 1818. A small tract of land adjoining the Elms and situated on the corner of Homochitto and Pine streets was later conveyed by Postlethwaite to the Female Charitable Society for use as an orphanage. Before moving

to Clifton, his newly constructed mansion near the Natchez bluffs, Postlethwaite deeded the Elms to his daughter, Matilda Rose Postlethwaite Potts, and his son-in-law, the Reverend George Potts. The Potts family lived at the Elms, which they called the Manse, for several years, but after being called to a Presbyterian church in New York, Dr. Potts sold the Elms to Joseph Sessions in 1835. Cornelia Sessions Baynton inherited the Elms after the death of her father. In 1849, she sold the Elms to David Stanton, who was a native of Ireland. David Stanton's wealthy brother, Frederick, built Belfast (Stanton Hall) in Natchez in 1857.

Constructed in the Federal style, the Elms was originally a two-and-a-half-story brick house with two rooms per floor. The first significant renovations at the Elms were completed around 1815. The rear two-story gallery was enclosed, and two-story galleries now encircled the front and sides of the newly enlarged house. The grounds of the Elms featured a brick conservatory that was built around 1830. However, it was destroyed by a severe tornado that ravaged much of Natchez in 1840, and its remaining three arches were planted with ivy to resemble ruins.

David Stanton completed the last significant renovations at the Elms in the 1850s. He added a two-story wing in the Greek Revival style, and the former front porch was enclosed to form an entrance hall with a curved, cast-iron staircase and doorways with colored-glass sidelights. Stanton also built a Greek Revival-style billiard hall on the grounds. After the renovations were completed, the Elms faced what was then Pine Street, rather than Washington Street.

Mosley John Posey Drake acquired the Elms in 1869, and his descendants, including members of the Drake, Cassell, Kellogg, and Carpenter families, have lived there ever since. Alma Cassell Kellogg Carpenter is the great-granddaughter of Drake. The Elms has often been featured on Pilgrimage Garden Club tours of historic antebellum homes in Natchez.

#### Residents of the Elms and Some of Their Papers

Originally from Missouri, Mosley John Posey Drake was married to Caroline Agee Drake of St. Louis. The Drakes had two daughters, Alma M. and Caroline Love. M. J. P. Drake was a close friend and business partner of Love S. Cornwell. They were engaged in a variety of business ventures and mercantile enterprises in Missouri prior to the Civil War and in Louisiana and Mississippi after the war. Drake died on July 19, 1899, and his wife died on March 17, 1901.

Mosley John Posey Drake's business correspondence concerns his varied commercial interests in Missouri before the Civil War and in Louisiana and Mississippi after the war. The personal papers of various male and female members of the Drake, Agee, Cornwell, and Campbell families also reflect the social life of Natchez and Vicksburg, Mississippi, and of cities and towns in Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Caroline Love Drake married Albert Gallatin Cassell on July 17, 1886. Cassell was previously married to Sallie Sutherland in 1873, but she died without issue on December 13, 1883. Formerly of Lexington, Kentucky, Albert Gallatin Cassell was a Vicksburg, druggist and merchant. The Cassells had three daughters, Alma Stratton, Caroline Drake, and Lizzie Etheline. Following the death of their mother on December 21, 1894, the three Cassell girls were sent to live with their aunt, Alma M. Drake, at the Elms in Natchez. Lizzie Etheline Cassell died of diphtheria on November 4, 1896, and Caroline Drake Cassell died of pneumonia on February 28, 1902. Cassell married his third wife, Mammie Chapman, in 1901. She gave birth to a son, Duncan Gallatin Cassell, after the death of her husband on August 20, 1902. John Cassell, the brother of Albert Gallatin Cassell, became the legal guardian of Alma Stratton Cassell after her father's death in 1902.

Albert Gallatin Cassell's business correspondence reflects his career as a druggist and merchant in Vicksburg. The extensive correspondence of Alma M. Drake documents her important role as a caregiver for members of the Cassell and Drake families. This is especially true of her nieces, Alma Stratton, Caroline Drake, and Lizzie Etheline, whom she helped raise and educate after their mother died. In addition to managing the Elms, Alma Drake also found time to teach in the Natchez public schools.

Among the myriad advertising materials in the collection are many types of late-nineteenth-century promotional items that were apparently displayed or distributed in the drug and mercantile businesses that were owned by Albert Gallatin Cassell. They are representative of patent medicine and popular culture, especially in the South. Of particular interest are the almanacs and calendars advertising various Natchez and Vicksburg firms. The residents of the Elms also saved many types of advertising materials. They provide examples of the array of goods, products, and services available to persons living in Natchez during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As one might expect, many of the advertising items are visually appealing artifacts. For example, there is a rare set of Duke's tobacco trading cards of Civil War generals and a set of three miniature shadowboxes, containing a cow, peacock, and rooster, respectively, which advertise Bailey's dry-goods store.

Alma Stratton Cassell, who attended Campbell-Hagerman College in Lexington, Kentucky, married Joseph Bentley Kellogg of Natchez in 1917. Kellogg served in the medical detachment of the Forty-seventh Engineers, United States Army, during World War I. He was later vice-president of the City Bank and Trust Company of Natchez. The Kelloggs lived at the Elms and had one daughter, Alma Cassell. Alma Stratton Cassell Kellogg was a longtime member of the Pilgrimage Garden Club, and her home was often on tour during the annual Natchez Pilgrimage. The personal correspondence of Alma Stratton Cassell Kellogg and Joseph B. Kellogg regards their college days, courtship, marriage, and social life in Natchez during the early twentieth century.

Alma Cassell Kellogg was born in Natchez on June 13, 1927. She attended Hollins College in Roanoke, Virginia, and the University of Mississippi in Oxford, where she was a member of Chi Omega sorority. Kellogg was queen of the Natchez Pilgrimage in 1946. She married James M. Cain in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, on January 10, 1947, and they had a daughter, Cassell. After divorcing Cain, she married Nathaniel Leslie Carpenter of Natchez on February 10, 1951. The Carpenters lived at Dunleith in Natchez, and they had three children, Alma, Esther, and Leslie. The Carpenters divorced in the 1970s, and Alma Kellogg Carpenter returned to the Elms. She has been active in the Pilgrimage Garden Club and the Pilgrimage Historical Association, and she has been a supporter of the Historic Natchez Foundation. Carpenter has also been an advocate for historic preservation in Natchez and Adams County. The correspondence of Alma Cassell Kellogg Carpenter concerns her academic and social life at Hollins College or the University of Mississippi during and immediately after World War II.

Members of the Agee, Cassell, Cornwell, Drake, and Kellogg families, their classmates and friends, and historical figures are depicted in ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, tintypes, cabinet cards, cartes-de-visite, stereograph cards, and other photographic images. There are nineteenth-century photographs of lawn tennis and other outdoor activities at the Elms or of other homes and buildings in Natchez. There are also numerous postcards, some depicting early twentieth-century views of Jackson, Natchez, Vicksburg, and other Mississippi cities, as well as out-of-state and foreign locations.

Residents of the Elms also accumulated an extensive assortment of ephemera, memorabilia, and printed works. Examples include issues of *Agee's Bee*, a magazine of Agee family genealogy, news, and religious matters; a catalog from Stanton College in Natchez; newspapers from Jefferson Military College and Natchez High School; and clippings and programs from the premiere of the 1939 motion picture, *Gone with the Wind*. There are also issues of the *Master Detective* (1933), a magazine that contains articles on Glenwood (Goat Castle) residents Richard Dana and Octavia Dockery, who were initially implicated in and later cleared of the murder of Jennie Surget Merrill, who lived nearby at Glenburnie in Natchez.

We will probably never know what motivated those living at the Elms to preserve such an extraordinarily diverse collection of archival and ephemeral materials in their attic. Perhaps it was an aversion to throwing away anything of sentimental value, coupled with the availability of a finished attic room with ample storage space. Whatever the reason, the treasure-trove continued to accumulate for more than a century until the attic was *completely* filled. Although the residents of the Elms were probably not aware of it, their attic became a virtual time capsule of materials documenting nineteenth- and twentieth-century life in Natchez and Vicksburg.

### The Elms Papers

The Elms Papers were donated to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History by the current owner of the Elms, Alma Cassell Kellogg Carpenter, between 1986 and 1989. The diverse array of archival materials, ephemera, and memorabilia reflect the business interests and personal activities of successive members of the Stanton, Drake, Cassell, Kellogg, and Carpenter families who have lived at the Elms since the 1850s. The fifty-cubic-foot collection includes business and personal correspondence; photographs and postcards; advertising materials; publications; and numerous other items. The Elms Papers (Z/1879.000/S) are now fully processed and available for research in the Department library. An extensive finding aid to the collection is also available in HTML through the Department web site.



### Lessons Learned in the Ashes: The Recovery of Arlington's Library by Dr. Betty Uzman Manuscript Curator Mississippi Department of Archives and History

On Sunday, September 15, 2002, fire broke out at the Natchez mansion of Arlington. By the time the flames were extinguished, the roof of the early nineteenth-century structure had been destroyed, and the second floor gutted. While the columned facade remained, there was considerable damage to the first floor as well. The one room whose contents were largely left intact was the library. On Tuesday, H. T. Holmes, director of the Archives and Library Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, dispatched Special Projects Officer Michael Hennen and myself to assist in the efforts to salvage the books. Spared by the flames, many still were damaged by heat, smoke, and the water from the firehoses. Over the next three days, under the direction of Ron and Mimi Miller of the Historic Natchez Foundation, we worked with Kathleen Jenkins, curator at the National Park Service property of Melrose, and Cheryl Munyer Branyan, curator of the mansion, Rosalie, to guide teams in preparing an estimated 3,000 volumes for freezing or storage. Numerous volunteers took part in this effort, as did the MDAH Head of Reference Services Anne Webster; Archival Reformatting Unit Supervisor Julie Dees; and Archivist John Gomez.

I had participated in disaster workshops, and served on the committee responsible for drafting a disaster plan for the MDAH Archives and Library. But the salvage work at Arlington provided important training in disaster recovery for me, revealing practical problems that theory and procedures do not always take into account. The first lesson I learned at Arlington was this: however fundamental the principle, it may be necessary to live with a compromise of it. Disaster recovery manuals point out that water-soaked paper materials and books must be frozen or air-dried within forty-eight hours to prevent the outbreak of mold. At Arlington, the fire took place Sunday morning. It was Monday afternoon before the library could be entered safely, and Tuesday morning, therefore, before salvage efforts could begin. So one had to accept from the start of the recovery efforts that there would be some mold to be cleaned from the books.



If time proved a problem, so did space. When Michael Hennen and I arrived at Arlington Tuesday afternoon, workmen were removing piles of rubble from the first floor, and trying to clear ash and debris from the stairway to what remained of the second floor. No conservation work could take place in the house, so all work had to be done at folding tables set up outside on the grass. There some protection from sun (it was in the mid-90s) was provided by the tents the National Park Service team from Melrose set up that afternoon. Moreover, the lack of space to air-dry thousands of volumes meant that it was vital to prepare the wet volumes for freezing. Following conservation procedures suggested by Alabama Department of Archives and History conservator Linda Overman, teams under the guidance of Rosalie curator Cheryl Munyer Branyan were wrapping volumes in waxed paper and placing them spine-down in plastic tubs and crates. These were then being taken to a local freezer storage facility.

As Michael Hennen and I climbed over the debris on the library floor, it became apparent that the library itself was no longer secure. There were gaps in the ceiling now open to the sky, and holes in the exterior walls that could easily let in the threatening rain. Therefore, the first priority became to remove the books from the cupboards and bookcases in the library to a more sheltered area, the central hall of the house, which still appeared intact, and in which plastic coverall was laid for the books. From there they could be taken outside for wrapping. And so, for the rest of the afternoon, we worked with rather heroic volunteers who were willing to climb over rubble, up on shelves, and balance on ladders and chairs, deftly avoiding hanging beams and protruding nails, to remove the volumes. While few of these had fire damage, and some were quite dry, many were so wet that they had swollen, and required the use of putty knives or screwdrivers to lever them out. By a little past 5:00 p.m. Tuesday, all the volumes had been removed from the library with the exception of a cupboard of modern ones of relatively little historical or financial value; these were removed the next morning.

As work progressed, the considerable historical value of the Arlington library as a whole was revealed. Not only was this a library built by generations of owners, but its nucleus was still the collection assembled in the mid-nineteenth century by planter and judge Samuel S. Boyd. Strong in Greek and Roman classics, religious treatises, works of early American history and the French enlightenment, Boyd's library was a prime example of that of a wealthy literate gentleman of his era. And from among these rare works and first editions emerged some thirty volumes of archival materials: plantation records, docket books, and personal notebooks. These unique materials were immediately taken to the freezer at Melrose for storage until they could be removed to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and air-dried.

The size and eclectic nature of the collection, and the varying degrees of damage it had sustained revealed other questions that had to be answered in our recovery procedures: how would the collection be handled after the immediate freezing of the books and where would it be housed? Ron Miller designed procedures late Tuesday to solve these problems. Having obtained the owner's consent to donate the volumes to institutions who wanted them, Miller suggested that representatives from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and Melrose review the books before they were prepared for freezing, and make determinations of both condition and destination. They would be sorted as too badly damaged to keep; as dry and ready for simple storage at the warehouse space of the Historic Natchez Foundation; or as ready for freezing. They would also be identified as appropriate for return to the family of the owner, for sale, or for housing by a particular archival/museum institution. If funds could be obtained, these volumes would be freeze-dried later.

What I had read on disaster recovery emphasized mainly the wrapping and preparation of books for immediate freezing after a disaster. Millers procedures for a sort by destination were an important addition to this process. For, as Miller pointed out, one has to do such a selection before freezing, since it would be impossible to open the books to read title pages or search for signatures once the volumes were frozen. So over the next two days, Anne Webster, Head of Reference Services at MDAH, joined Kathleen Jenkins and Michael Hennen in guiding the book sort. Some were retained by MDAH, others set aside for the Museum of the Southern Jewish Experience, and many, particularly of Samuel Boyd's collection, were designated for Melrose, where Kathleen Jenkins was recreating a library of the period.



Wednesday, September 18th, was a showcase in practical problems for those in the salvage effort to solve. The change in the workflow created by adding a sorting step to the recovery procedures caused some difficulties in the morning: until more tables for sorting arrived, and the procedures of the sort were established, bottlenecks were created for the teams bringing volumes from the house to the sorting tables, and for those waiting to wrap the volumes. Supply problems were also acute. Those wrapping the volumes for freezing had to wait repeatedly for more containers to arrive. At first, plastic tubs and crates were both purchased; it was then realized that basket-type crates would not stack as well for freezing, so tubs were sought instead. By the end of Wednesday afternoon it was determined that every plastic tub and crate within about thirty miles of Natchez had been purchased. These proved to be barely sufficient.

Then the afternoon brought unexpected difficulties. Around 1:00 p.m., mattresses smoldering on the second floor were discovered and the fire department called. The firemen unleashed gallons of water onto the second floor of the house with the result that the ceiling medallion in the central hall of the first floor began to fall and sheets of water cascaded onto the plastic coverall protecting the books that had been moved there the night before. I helped volunteers and workmen remove these books from the area. We employed a dolly to transport the books to the porch, conference tables to set them on there, and fire-chains of volunteers to move them to sheets of plastic coverall placed on the ground near the sorting tent. By the end of the afternoon, about half the volumes were sorted, and many packed for freezing. With no shelter available in the house, there was no option but to leave the remaining books wrapped in plastic coverall on the tables or ground overnight, and hope it would not rain (it did not).

There was another problem with available space, this time affecting the volumes being frozen. The freezer facility that had agreed to store the books normally stocked chickens; some had just arrived and there was no room, therefore, for more volumes. After an hour spent by a volunteer on the telephone, another cold-storage facility was found that had room and was willing to take the smoke-fragrant books. Because this one specialized in deer preparation, and it was not yet deer season, it had space enough for all the volumes selected for freezing.

Wednesday also produced an unexpected bonus; the stairway to the second floor was cleared and it became possible to explore the second floor. A two-drawer metal card catalogue of the library prepared by former Arlington owner Anne Gwin Vaughan was among the treasures rescued from the second floor. Some cards were charred badly, but others were intact, and the whole was transported to MDAH for cleaning and transcription. On Wednesday, Ron and Mimi Miller, the structural engineer, and the owner's brother, Jack C. Vaughan, had ventured upstairs. The next day, Archivist Gomez and I were guided upstairs by Mr. Vaughan, who showed us areas in which books had been kept. On the second floor, safety took precedence over salvage. Since we had to negotiate an ash-covered stairway and clamber over iron pieces from bedsteads, I elected to sort the volumes on site. We were able to identify and pull a few nineteenth and early twentieth-century fine editions from a bookcase of badly charred volumes, and John Gomez removed them to safety downstairs. But I determined that a bedroom, whose floor of questionable stability was buried under five to six-foot-deep piles of debris, and whose ceiling was gone but for the stray dangling jagged remnant of rafters, was too dangerous for us to explore. Returning downstairs, we rejoined the sorting and wrapping. By mid-afternoon Thursday the sort was complete, and all the volumes were removed either to the cold-storage facility, or to the workroom at Melrose. There, those books still unwrapped would be finished the next day under Kathleen Jenkins' direction. The next morning, Michael Hennen and I picked up the archival materials from the freezer at Melrose and took them back to MDAH where we air-dried them.

Time, space, supplies, the unexpected problem -- Arlington provided a training ground for dealing with all these issues. It also however revealed the greatest resource for a disaster recovery -- people. Dozens of individual volunteers helped with the effort. Curators of the Natchez mansions, historic house owners, antique dealers, genealogists, and historical researchers -- all turned out to help. Natchez restaurants catered food to the site; other volunteers provided drinks. On Wednesday, the workmen clearing debris from the house immediately pitched in to remove the books when these were threatened by the water flooding from the second floor. Of course there were problems resulting from the involvement of many people in a multi-faceted salvage effort. It is important to realize that while the salvage of the

library was underway and workers were clearing the house of rubble, other teams were removing large parts of the architectural decoration so they could be copied and restored, and transporting the nineteenth-century silk drapes from the house to dry on the grass before wrapping them in acid-free paper.

While Ron and Mimi Miller provided general direction of the whole operation, they had to delegate various parts of the operation. For example, the wrapping of volumes was overseen by a variety of people, depending on who was available at the time. As a result, occasional communication failures resulted. Directions were sometimes inconsistently given, understood, or carried out. Tubs were purchased for freezing the volumes; but several arrived without lids. Moreover, some of the volunteers wished to help sort the books as well as wrap. While their interest and enthusiasm was wonderful in keeping morale high, the volunteers did not possess the knowledge necessary to select books for institutions' collections. It was therefore sometimes a diplomatic challenge for those directing the sort to curb their enthusiasm and to channel well-intentioned helpfulness in directions that would be beneficial to the salvage operation as a whole. But without the volunteers and their determination to save books and fight for a historical landmark in heat and soot day after day, the salvage effort would have been impossible.

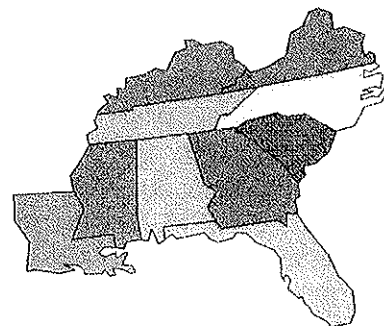
What the recovery work at Arlington brought home to me most was the importance of community support to such an undertaking, particularly in the form of institutional cooperation and the cooperation of local organizations. The leadership of Ron and Mimi Miller and the Historic Natchez Foundation was vital. So was that of Kathleen Jenkins who provided National Park Service resources, teams of workers, and her own expertise. She undertook to oversee the freezer storage of the volumes, wrote the grant which obtained funds for freeze-drying all the volumes selected by institutions for preservation, and some months later, directed the cleaning of the volumes after the freeze-drying was complete.

When Anne Webster, Michael Hennen, Julie Dees, John Gomez and I returned to MDAH after our days at Arlington, we met to discuss what we had learnt from that experience--indeed, this report is primarily drawn from the results of that de-briefing. From our discussion, a suggestion emerged: Might we not work on creating a statewide list of disaster resources? For this might help mitigate a number of the practical problems faced in salvaging the library at Arlington. One part of the list could concern suppliers, so that less time would be spent hunting for supplies that are impossible to store in sufficient numbers for emergencies, such as tubs and crates. Regional as well as local suppliers could be included. Freezer facilities could be contacted, to see in advance if they would be willing to store smoke or water-damaged materials, what their busy seasons were, and how much space they could spare for such materials. Finally, the list should include both individual experts and organizations such as the National Guard, the National Park Service, and regional groups who could provide manpower or supplies. To create such a list would provide an important advantage, a means to organize support quickly when disaster strikes and time is of the essence.



# Preservin' the South

Preservation News by Christine Wiseman  
Preservation Services Manager, Georgia Department of Archives and  
History. Contact information: [cwiseman@sos.state.ga.us](mailto:cwiseman@sos.state.ga.us).



## NEDCC ANNOUNCES NEW PUBLICATION

*Assessing Preservation Needs: A Self-Survey Guide* is a new practical resource designed to aid institutions in conducting preservation needs assessments. The intended audience is small and mid-sized organizations with limited expertise in preservation and small budgets. Yet these institutions often house important historical records and desire information to help them take the necessary steps to ensure the longevity of their collections. The 96-page guide includes worksheets and step-by-step instructions to aid in surveying varying formats such as bound volumes, documents, manuscripts, photographic materials and audiovisual collections.

NEDCC, working in partnership with Amigos Library Services, Inc. of Dallas Texas, and OCLC of Dublin, Ohio, also produced a 30-minute video highlighting themes of this new publication, which will be available soon through Amigos.

To order a copy of *Assessing Preservation Needs: A Survey Guide*, send a check made out to NEDCC for \$15.00 to the Northeast Document Conservation Center, attn: Juanita Singh, 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 01810; The cost includes UPS Ground shipping and handling within the continental U.S. All payments must be made in U.S. dollars. Include your name, mailing address, and email address or use an order form that is now available at [www.nedcc.org](http://www.nedcc.org).

## CCAHA CALLS FOR APPLICANTS

CCAHA's Preservation Overview Survey Program for paper-based collections is continuing through the generous funding of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). A Preservation Overview Survey can assist in setting institutional priorities for preservation, and in developing a preservation program. The survey can also help an institution acquire grant funding for preservation projects.

The cost for this overview survey is only \$350, which will include travel expenses for the surveyor. After the visit, you will receive an extensive report that will provide you with a resource to begin long-term preservation planning.

Institutions owning a paper-based humanities collection that is available to the public and has historical and educational significance are eligible to apply for participation. Institutions funded by the federal government are not eligible because the program is funded by the NEH.

A limited number of subsidized surveys are available through this grant. The deadline for application is October 31, 2003. To request an application form or to receive additional information, please contact: Preservation Services Office

Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA), (215) 545-0613.

## SOLINET'S VENDOR LIST IS SEARCHABLE

For years SOLINET has maintained, updated, and published extensive lists of a variety of vendors that provide services, supplies, and equipment that relate to preservation. Some of these firms sell alkaline boxes, folders, and supplies. Others offer disaster assistance, and some sell specialized equipment such as tools for environmental testing and monitoring. The vendor lists are available on the SOLINET website

grouped into categories like general supplies, environmental supplies, and reformatting vendors. Recently, the vendors were compiled into a database that can be searched online, which allows you to search by product or service. See [http://www.solinet.net/preservation/search\\_vendor.cfm?KeyWord=](http://www.solinet.net/preservation/search_vendor.cfm?KeyWord=)

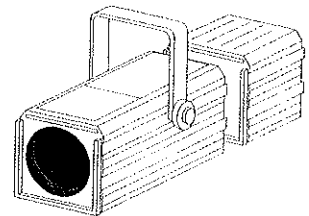
#### NEW ELECTRONIC LIST: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

A new online discussion list has started to continue discussions about with integrated pest management begun at the 2003 Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections conference. Topics discussed on the list may include: database models for storing and mapping pest monitoring data, collaboration to build an image database to aid in identification of pests captured on sticky traps, pros and cons of trapping versus direct daily monitoring, practical tips on freezing and CO2 treatments for pest eradication, surveying the types or needs of museum pest monitoring projects, databases.

Leon Zak of ZAK Software, who is part of the Image Permanence Institute team that developed the environmental monitoring program Climate Notebook is the generous host of the List. To subscribe to this list, send an email to [listserv@zaks.com](mailto:listserv@zaks.com) and include the following information in the body of your message: "subscribe pmd your\_full\_name".



## Spotlight on Mississippi Archives



#### ARCHIVES OF THE NATIONAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BLUE MOUNTAIN COLLEGE

In the fall of 2002, the National Alumnae Association of Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain, Mississippi, commissioned Dr. Thomas Cockrell, Chair of the Department of Social Sciences at the college and a trained archivist who served as University Archivist at Louisiana State University in Shreveport, to collect, organize and preserve the archival records of the alumnae association. The first order of business was to evaluate the enormous amount of material which ranged from correspondence to a variety of memorabilia. This collection had been stored in many areas of the campus including the Administration Building, dormitories, houses, basements, attics, and the May Gardner Black Alumnae Room. Much of the material required immediate attention and cleaning, much needed to be copied and everything had to be placed in acid-free folders, boxes and other appropriate containers. The inclusive dates of the collection range from 1865 to 2003, with ongoing annual updates.

Since the archives of the organization also contain many college records and associated material, the archivist organized the collection in series which depended on the type and origin of the documents themselves. To date, the guide to the collection is 87 pages long.

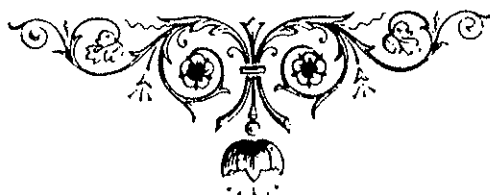
The collection now consists of the following series:

1. Alumnae series – official records of the association, its business sessions, annual meetings, activities, projects, scrapbooks, *Alumnae Bulletins*, past alumnae presidents, photographs, ledgers, correspondence, and information on classes from 1884 to the present.
2. Blue Mountain College Series – ledgers, departmental records, meetings, programs, celebrations, publications, events in the life of the school, commencement records from 1883 to the present, endowment campaigns, buildings, societies, presidential inaugurations, audio tapes, videos, pageants, college catalogs, day books, photographs, student government information, student handbooks, formal dinners, recitals, athletics, fine arts programs, Baptist Student Union activities, public relations releases, and history of the institution.
3. Graduates (Former Students) Series – files on notable graduates and former students.
4. The Lowrey Family Series – files and records of the family and descendants of General Mark Perrin Lowrey, founder of the college in 1873, wills, autobiographies, genealogy, authors and publications, photographs, and personal papers.
5. Personnel Records Series – past and present administration, faculty, and staff members, their accomplishments, correspondence, photographs, publications, and contributions.
6. Presidential Papers Series – documents, papers, and records of the seven presidents of the college.

The entire collection consists of an estimated 35,000 documents and other items. At least 10,000 copies were made of documents which needed special attention. The collection has an estimated 11,000 letters and 4,000 photographs. Over 1,800 file folders, 126 boxes, and photograph file cabinets contain the material to date. Although the archives deal primarily with paper documents, the Alumnae Association also has preserved a large collection of other items found in the May Gardner Black Alumnae Room on the first floor of the Lawrence T. Lowrey Administration Building. In the collection may be found dolls, dresses, scrapbooks, yearbooks, books, memorabilia, artifacts, paintings, furniture, and furnishings.

The archival collection is located on the third floor of the Lawrence T. Lowrey Administration Building. Anyone interested in using the archives may do so subject to the guidelines for use established by the Alumnae Association. The mailing address is:

BMC Alumnae Archives  
Attn: Dr. Thomas D. Cockrell  
Blue Mountain College  
P. O. Box 160  
Blue Mountain, MS 38610  
(662) 685-4771  
email-tdc@bmc.edu



## Call for Papers

The editors of The Primary Source are seeking articles and reviews for upcoming issues of the journal. Submit articles etc. in hard copy and diskette form or as e-mail attachments in WordPerfect (5.0 +) or Microsoft Word (3.1 +).

Please address questions about submitting articles and other materials to be published to

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Phone: (601) 266-4314  
Fax: (601) 266-4172  
e-mail: irmgard.wolfe@usm.edu

or  
Sandra Boyd  
Mississippi Department of Archives and  
History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39201  
Phone: (601) 359-6889  
Fax: (601) 359-6964  
e-mail: sboyd@mdah.state.ms.us

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## Membership Application

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Membership Chairman  
Society of Mississippi Archivists  
P.O Box 1151  
Jackson, MS 39215-1151

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